

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for furnishing the quota of this State towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this State.

(Continued from our last.)

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties respectively, shall meet together on or before the first day of June, in and for the present year, and on the first Tuesday in January, in and for each and every succeeding year, at the usual place of their meeting, in their respective city and counties; and the said Commissioners so met, or any two of them, shall issue their warrants under their hands and seals, to the district Assessors of each and every township, ward or district within their respective counties, requiring the said Assessors to notify the freemen of their several townships, wards or districts, by public advertisements, to meet and choose two freeholders of the proper district, to assist the said Assessor in laying and assessing the taxes required within the then present year, and also requiring the said Assessors to demand of all and every taxable inhabitant residing within their respective townships, wards or districts, a full and true account of all his or her estate, real and personal, within this state, made taxable by this act, and in what county or counties situate, and on or before a certain day (to be mentioned in every such warrant) to make fair and true return thereof in writing, and of the names and surnames of such two freeholders as shall be chosen as assistants in such township, ward or district, and of all and every the taxable inhabitants and single freemen within their respective townships, wards or districts, together with their trades, professions or occupations, and offices and posts of profit; which said returns the said Assessors are hereby respectively required to make. And if any person shall refuse or neglect to give a return of his or her taxable property when required as aforesaid, every such person so neglecting or refusing, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to the tax at which such person shall be rated for that year, to be levied and received by the Collector of the district, by virtue of a special warrant from the Commissioners of the county, or any two of them, which warrant they are hereby authorized and required to grant, and the money so received shall be paid into the treasury of the county, for the use of such county.

And in order that the taxes hereby directed to be assessed and paid may be justly levied and collected, and for the better detecting of frauds and concealments of taxable property, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners and Assessors, or any of them, or any other person authorized by the board of Commissioners, and they are hereby severally enjoined and required, to use their best endeavours to gain information of all taxable property concealed or refused to be returned; and for that purpose may search all public records within their respective counties, or in the city of Philadelphia, as the case may require; and all officers having the charge of such records are hereby enjoined and required to be aiding and assisting in such searches, and to grant to such persons free access at all proper times to the said public records for the said purpose, without fee or reward.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall willfully conceal or omit and leave out of the return which he or she shall make to the district Assessor, any part of his or her personal property made taxable by this act, with intent to save the same from taxation, such person shall pay four-fold taxes on all property so concealed, and the money thence arising, over and above the taxes which such property ought to have yielded, shall be paid to the Supervisors of the highways of such district, for and towards repairing the public highways within the same; and any inhabitant of such district, who would be a competent witness in other cases, shall be a sufficient witness in the proof of such concealment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when and so soon as the Commissioners of the city and the several counties aforesaid, shall respectively have received the returns of the Assessors herein before directed to be made, such Commissioners, or any two of them, shall forthwith proceed to quota the several townships, wards and districts in their respective city and county, in proportion to the quantity, quality, and value of the property and taxable articles so returned; and within six days after the forming and fixing of such quotas, shall furnish and deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Assessors of their respective city and county, a true and fair transcript of the quota or sum of money charged upon and demanded from the township, ward or district respectively, to which each of the said Assessors do belong. And in case any township, ward or district, shall neglect or refuse to elect or appoint an Assessor or assistant freeholders, according to law, or if a vacancy should otherwise happen in either of the said offices, by death, disability, refusal or neglect to serve, of any chosen Assessor or assistant freeholder, the Commissioners of the city or county in which such vacancy shall happen, or any two of them, are hereby authorized and required to supply the same, by appointing a fit person in the place and stead of the one so neglected to be chosen, or who shall have died, become disabled, or refused or neglected to serve as aforesaid; and every Assessor or assistant freeholder so appointed shall have the like powers and be subject to the like penalties, as other Assessors and assistant freeholders enjoy and are subject to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when and so soon as any Assessor shall have received from the Commissioners aforesaid, an account of the quota or sum of money charged on his proper township, ward or district, he shall forthwith proceed, together with the two assistant freeholders as aforesaid, to assess the same, equally and impartially, on all and every person and persons, and on all the estates, real and personal, made taxable by this act, within such township, ward or district, and shall make return thereof to the said Commissioners, within ten days from the time the said Assessor shall have received an account of the said quota.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following enumerated articles shall be, and they are hereby made taxable; that is to say, the time or servitude of all bound servants above the age of fourteen years, all negro and mulattoe slaves above the age of twelve years; all horses, mares, geldings and horned cattle, above the age of three years; sheep, wrought plate, coaches, berlins, landaus, chaises, phaetons, calashes, chaises, caravans, riding chairs and other carriages, kept by any person for his or her own use, and for the purposes of travelling or pleasure; all lands held by deed, patent, warrant, location or improvement; houses and lots of ground, and ground rents; all grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, flitting mills, rolling mills,

hemp mills, oil mills, snuff mills and paper mills; all furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar houses, malt houses, breweries, tanyards and ferries. And that every single freeman, who at the time of assessing any tax imposed by this act is or shall be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and shall have been out of his apprenticeship nine months, shall pay a sum not exceeding thirty shillings, nor under ten shillings. And that all offices and posts of profit, trades, occupations and professions (ministers of the gospel, mechanics, manufacturers and schoolmasters, only excepted) shall be rated at the discretion of the Assessor and assistant freeholders of the district to which they belong, due regard being had to the profits arising therefrom.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every of the enumerated articles of real and personal property, made taxable as aforesaid, shall be valued at and for so much bona fide, as they are worth and would sell for, and such rate or rates shall be assessed and levied thereon, as, together with the other taxables as aforesaid, will amount to the sum of money quoted and charged upon the city and several counties aforesaid.

Provided nevertheless, That all lands which have been or may hereafter be granted within this state to any officers or soldiers of the line of this state, by virtue of any resolution of Congress and law of this state, as a reward for their services, shall be and remain exempted from taxation for and during the life of such officer or soldier respectively, unless the same shall be transferred or alienated to any other person, according to the true intent and meaning of an act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act for the more effectual supply and honorable reward of the Pennsylvania troops, in the service of the United States of America."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any householder in this State shall, on the demand of the assessor of the township, ward or district in which such householder shall reside, refuse or neglect to give proper information to such assessor of the name and occupation of every such single freeman, inmate or sojourner as shall, at the time of such demand, be a lodger or sojourner in the house of such householder, every such householder shall forfeit and pay the sum of Three Pounds for every such offence, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recoverable, and be applied to and for the repairs of the public highways in the district in which the offence shall have been committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every of the said city and county commissioners, and every of the said assessors and assistant freeholders shall respectively, before they enter upon the duties required by this Act, take the following oath or affirmation before a Justice of the Peace of the city or county in which he is to officiate; that is to say:

The oath or affirmation of a Commissioner.

I — do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will well and truly quota the several townships, wards and districts, and cause the rates and sums of money imposed by the Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for furnishing the quota of this State towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this State," to be duly and equally assessed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the said Act, to the best of my skill and knowledge, so far as relates to the duty of a Commissioner; which office I will in all things diligently and faithfully execute and perform to the best of my abilities without sparing any person for favour or affection, or aggravating any for hatred or dislike.

The oath or affirmation to be taken by the Assessors and Assistant freeholders respectively.

I — do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully and impartially execute and perform the duties required of me according to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for furnishing the quota of this State towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this State," according to the best of my skill and understanding; and that in assessing the quota of taxes required of the [township, ward or district] of by virtue of the said act, I will not spare any person for favour or affection, nor aggravate any for hatred or dislike.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid Commissioners for the said city and counties respectively, or any two of them, shall and may annually, or oftener if necessary, choose and appoint some fit person, being a freeholder, for or in each and every township, ward or district within such city and county, to be the Collector of the taxes to be raised within such district by virtue of this act: And the said Commissioners shall make fair duplicates of the assessment of each and every township, ward and district within such county, and appoint days of appeal for the said districts severally, which duplicates shall be given or transmitted to the said district Collectors respectively, together with the warrant of the said Commissioners in writing to every such Collector, expressing the day of appeal and directing him to notify every person named in such duplicate of the sum assessed and to be demanded from him or her, and of the time and place of appeal, which notice it shall be the duty of every such Collector to give, either in person or by writing left at the house or place of abode of every such person, at least five days before the day of appeal and after such notice shall have been given, such Collector shall return the duplicate so by him received to the Commissioners, in order that the same may be adjusted according to the determinations on appeals.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall find him or herself aggrieved by any such assessment as aforesaid, he or she may apply to the Commissioners of the proper county on the day so aforesaid appointed and notified, at which time the Assessors and Assistants shall attend the meeting of the Commissioners. And the said Commissioners shall strictly examine every person appealing, upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise, concerning the cause of such appeal, and upon such examination or other evidence, the said Commissioners shall diminish, add to or confirm the assessment made, as to them shall appear just and reasonable. And if it shall appear that any estate or taxable matter hath been omitted out of any assessment, or that the tax thereon is not charged to the proper person, the said Commissioners shall call before them the person or persons interested therein, and rectify all such mistakes in the assessments as justice shall require. And if any person

whose property has been so omitted shall refuse or neglect to appear, on due notice, before the said Commissioners, or to give an account of his or her taxable estate, such person shall be rated and charged in the assessment double the sum which would otherwise have been rated and charged.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as may be after the said appeals are over, and the assessments corrected and established accordingly, the said commissioners shall transmit fair duplicates of such assessments to the said district collectors respectively, together with a warrant under their hands and seals, or of any two of them, authorizing and requiring every such collector to demand, levy and receive from the persons named in such duplicate, the rates and sums therein expressed to be assessed on such persons respectively, immediately after the expiration of ten days from the day of appeal as aforesaid. And if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to make such payment within forty days after demand made by the Collector, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Collector, and he is hereby commanded and required to apply to some Justice of the Peace within the city or county where such delinquents reside, and to deliver to such Justice a list in writing, signed by such Collector, containing the names of all such delinquents, together with the sums of money due from them respectively, according to the said assessments.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace, to whom application shall be made by any Collector as aforesaid, shall thereupon issue his warrant to any Constable of the township, ward or district in which such delinquents shall reside, to levy and recover such sum or sums of money respectively, by distress and sale of the goods, chattles and effects of such delinquents respectively, or by imprisonment of the person of any such delinquent as the case may require, and render such monies to the said Collector, within twelve days after the receipt of any such warrant.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any and every Constable to whom any such warrant shall be directed and delivered, shall forthwith proceed to demand the monies therein required from every such delinquent, and if such delinquent be not found at his or her usual place of abode, or shall refuse or neglect forthwith to pay the sum of money so demanded, together with the costs then accrued, the said Constable shall seize and take into his possession and custody, such and so much of the goods, chattles and effects of such delinquent as shall be necessary to satisfy and defray the same, and advertise such goods, chattles and effects, in three or more of the most public places in such district, for sale at a certain time and place to be mentioned in such advertisements, not more than six days from the time of making such seizure, nor within less than four days from the publication of such advertisements, and shall proceed to the sale of the same accordingly, and after payment of the sum due to the Collector, and deducting such reasonable costs as shall be allowed and awarded by the said Justice, shall return the overplus arising from such sale, if any there be, to the owner or late possessor of such goods, and effects so seized. And if sufficient effects cannot be found, whereon to make distress as aforesaid, such Constable shall, and he is hereby required, to take the body of any such delinquent, and deliver him or her to the Sheriff or Keeper of the county Goal, and the said Sheriff or Keeper of such Goal shall detain such delinquent in close custody, without bail or mainprize, until payment be made of the whole or the residue, as the case may be, of such tax and costs, or until such delinquent be otherwise legally discharged.

And whereas it may happen that the owner or proprietor of lands or tenements may not reside within the township, ward or district, where the same are situate, and it may be difficult for the Collector to find such owner or proprietor, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every tenant or other person, residing on, or using, or occupying any such land, or tenements, together with the goods, chattles and effects of such tenant, or other person, as well as the said lands and tenements, and the goods, chattles and effects of the owner thereof, are and shall be subject to the payment of the taxes thereon assessed, and subject to the like distress and sale for the recovery thereof as are herein before expressed; and such tenant or other person as aforesaid, who shall pay any such tax assessed on any such lands or tenements, or from whom the same shall be recovered as aforesaid, shall and may retain the same out of the rent due or growing due from any such tenant or other person, for the use of such lands or tenements, or recover the same with costs of suit and damages by action of debt, of and from the owner or owners of such lands or tenements: Provided always, That nothing herein contained, shall in any manner alter or affect any contract made between any landlord and tenant respecting the payment of taxes.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person legally chosen as an Assessor, or an assistant to the Assessor as aforesaid, or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid as an Assessor, or an assistant, or a Collector, shall not within four days after notice in writing of such his election or appointment, make known to the Commissioners of the county or some one of them his determination to serve in, or to decline the office to which he shall have been so chosen or appointed, the said Commissioners may deem and adjudge such person to have refused to serve in such office, and shall thereupon proceed to the recovery of the proper fine for such refusal, and shall appoint another in his stead.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fine to be imposed on any person refusing to serve as an Assessor or an assistant, shall be the sum of ten pounds, and the fine to be imposed on any person refusing to serve as a Collector of a township, ward or district, shall be the sum of ten pounds; and if any Assessor, assistant or Collector, after having taken upon him such office, shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties enjoined and required of such officer by this act, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of ten pounds; and if any person chosen and appointed as an Assessor, or assistant, or Collector to whose hands any warrant, duplicate, or other writing necessary to the assessing or collecting of the said taxes shall come, shall detain the same after having declined as aforesaid to serve in such

[Turn to the fourth Page.]

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Friday, March 25, 1785. P. M.

THE Committee, to whom were referred the several petitions, praying the act whereby the bank was incorporated may be repealed, made report as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom were referred the petitions concerning the bank established at Philadelphia, and who were instructed to enquire whether the said bank be compatible with the public safety, and that equality which ought ever to prevail between the individuals of a republic, beg leave to report, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the said bank, as at present established, is in every view incompatible with the public safety: That in the present state of our trade, the said bank has a direct tendency to banish a great part of the specie from the country, so as to produce a scarcity of money, and to collect into the hands of the stockholders of the said bank, almost the whole of the money which remains amongst us. That the accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of a society, who claim perpetual duration, will necessarily produce a degree of influence and power, which cannot be entrusted in the hands of any set of men whatsoever, without endangering the public safety. That the said bank, in its corporate capacity, is empowered to hold estates to the amount of ten millions of dollars, and by the tenor of the present charter is to exist for ever, without being obliged to yield any emolument to the government, or to be at all dependent upon it. That the great profits of the bank, which will daily increase as money grows scarcer, and which already far exceed the profits of European banks, have tempted foreigners to vest their money in this bank, and thus to draw from us large sums for interest.

That foreigners will doubtless be more and more induced to become stockholders, until the time may arrive when this enormous engine of power may become subject to foreign influence, this country may be agitated with the politics of European courts, and the good people of America reduced once more into a state of subordination and dependence upon some one or other of the European powers. That at best, if it were even confined to the hands of Americans, it would be totally destructive of that equality which ought to prevail in a republic. We have nothing in our free and equal government capable of balancing the influence which this bank must create, and we see nothing which, in the course of a few years, can prevent the directors of the bank from governing Pennsylvania. Already we have felt its influence indirectly interfering in the measures of the legislature. Already the house of Assembly, the representatives of the people, have been threatened that the credit of our paper currency will be blasted by the bank; and if this growing evil continues, we fear the time is not very distant, when the bank will be able to dictate to the legislature, what laws to pass and what to forbear.

Your committee therefore beg leave further to report the following resolution, to be adopted by the house, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act of Assembly, passed the first day of April, 1782, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of North-America;" and also to repeal one other act of Assembly, passed the 18th of March, 1782, entitled "An act for preventing and punishing the counterfeiting of the common seal, bank-bills and bank notes of the president, directors and company of the bank of North-America, and for the other purposes therein mentioned."

MANUEL EYRES, ROBERT WHITEHILL,
WILLIAM COATS, JOHN SMILEY.
PERSIFOR FRAZER,

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS.

IF man was to be classed in creation according to his actions, we should find him ranged at different times under totally distinct species; and it must mortify human pride to consider ourselves the only inconsistent part of the creation---sometimes pursuing an object with impetuous earnestness, as if the fate of nations depended on our obtaining it---and immediately after execrating the pursuit, as fraught with disgrace, ruin and perdition. This reflection naturally presented itself, on taking a retrospective view of the politics of last year, and comparing them with the present. A dangerous and alarming power was seen to arise out of the national bank established in this city, which required the notice of the legislature, and called for the erecting of a second bank, to check the growing evil. Partiality, monopoly, and a thousand dreadful spectres, were conjured up, to frighten the good people of Pennsylvania; but every evil spirit was to be exorcised and laid in the Red Sea, by the magic power of a new bank. Subscriptions were set on foot, the Quakers were united in the new scheme with the Constitutionalists, the test-act was to be repealed, old sins were to be forgiven, and the lion and the lamb were to lie down together. Unfortunately, the evil planet of the Republicans had that day the ascendancy, and they opposed the wishes of the whole body of the Non-jurors of Pennsylvania, because the Constitutionalists had taken a few of them by the hand, and had petitioned the Assembly for a repeal of the test law, like men who would suffer a friend to drown, rather than he should be saved by their enemy. The arguments urged before the House in favor of the new bank were of no avail, and the heterogeneous phalanx which had ranged itself on the east side of the House dispersed and disunited, without procuring a charter for their new bank, the test act remained in force, the Non-jurors and Constitutionalists recovered their native repugnancy, and presently flew off to the usual distance of their respective atmospheres, and some how or other, by the pure force of elective attraction, the petition in favor of the repeal of the test-act, signed by a number of the leading Constitutionalists, is supposed to have adhered to its native mass, as it could never afterwards be found in the House; and it is now very roundly denied by some gentlemen that they ever signed it at all: For they now see that such a repeal would be injurious to the liberties of the good people of Pennsylvania. They also perceive, that every argument used by them in favor of another bank was fallacious and impolitic; that they then verily believed and thought themselves able to prove that white was white, but they now plainly discover that white is black; that all banks are destructive engines; that the great profit received by the Bank of North-America, is of a very different nature from the great profit they had proposed to themselves in the new bank; that two banks might extend their loans to individuals, unknown to each other, yet a single bank would be more likely to exceed in such loans, to the ruin of the desperate adventurer and his unsuspecting connections; that, though they now say the country is deprived of borrowing money by reason of the bank, yet that difficulty would not have happened if both banks had been established, and twice the sum had been locked up; that the creation of two banks was quite consistent with the privileges of the people, but that a single bank is the highest infraction of those privileges; in short, if the bank at present established will not receive the paper money (now to be emitted) in exchange for gold and silver, and risk their stock and profit upon its depreciating fate, they shall be deprived of their charter, and the trading interest shall lose the benefit of its institution.

Such is man---and such are the fons of the men!

To-day, 'tis right, 'tis p'filing right,
'Tis virtuous, just and true;
To-morrow, all is black as night,
No Vice so deep a hue.

A GAZER ON.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IT really is matter of astonishment, to find the country members so readily giving into the clamors raised against the Bank: One would imagine that a moment's reflection must convince

them, that the country will be the first to suffer by it. Every article of produce will necessarily immediately sink in price. For the merchant, being deprived of his usual recourse to the Bank for money, must keep his vessel at the wharf, until by slow degrees he can raise the requisite sum. Of consequence, when flour, wheat, lumber, &c. are brought to town for sale, they will find the merchant unprovided; and every one knows, when the quantity of an article at market exceeds the abilities of the purchasers, the cash price necessarily lowers, and the greater part must either remain on hand, or be sold on credit, thereby transferring to the farmer that riddle of bad debts, which the Bank now assumes. The number of traders will gradually lessen, and business be confined to men of large capitals, who will not only have the advantage of buying their outward bound cargoes at a lower rate, but will be enabled to obtain higher prices for all their imports: For as importers will be monied men, and few in number, they will more easily combine to keep up their prices. This reasoning is so exceeding plain, that every farmer must instantly perceive its force. Do you imagine, if the goods at present in the city were in the hands of a score of wealthy merchants, that you could buy them at their present low prices? Certainly not. The more trade is divided, the better you will be served. Empower the merchant of moderate capital to extend his commerce, and he will both give you a higher price for your produce, and supply you with his imports on better terms than you would obtain from the overgrown trader. The bank, instead of creating monopolies, is the greatest leveller that can be devised. It places the rich and the poor upon equal ground. All that is wanting is industry and a fair character.

If we take a more extensive view of the subject, we shall find that the Bank operates as a great machine, uniting and combining the whole power of the community into one strong, forcible movement, which, scattered, could never produce the same effect. We are all sufficiently convinced that money is not only the sinew of war, but of trade; and therefore any disposition of the wealth of a country, which shall soonest bring it into operation, demands the attention and encouragement of the Legislature. When we consider the trade of a nation with respect to its real wealth, it is of no importance whether it be conducted by 100, 1000 or 10000 merchants. It is the general balance of profit which we are to advert to; and as all nations who have the greatest stock of money to trade with conduct their business to the greatest profit, every sum which is brought into circulation is a public benefit. In a large trading city, such as ours, there are always, from various causes, very great sums lying idle, which from peculiar circumstances cannot be applied to any immediate use; such as are reserved for legacies, payments at approaching periods, ready money for family expenses by persons out of trade, dividends of bankrupts estates, proceeds of sales of various kinds, belonging both to ourselves and foreigners, and from a thousand causes which need not be enumerated. These added together, at any given time, will form a prodigious sum, which, from the nature of the case, can by no means be placed out on interest, and must unavoidably remain unemployed without the help of a bank, which most men now readily make use of as a place of greater security. The daily deposits of this kind would be really surprising to an uninformed farmer; and on the full dependence (warranted by experience) that the fresh sums continually bringing to the bank will counter-balance all daily demands for sums of a prior deposit, the Directors are enabled to lend out those very sums which their several original holders dare not part with to any other body of men whatever, because they could from no other quarter depend on a punctual repayment. Thus the proper owners of the money are secured from the danger of robbers, and the community is benefited by an extension of so much extra trade, and the farmer finds a more ready sale and higher price for his wheat and his flour. If the price should prove too high for a foreign market, and the merchant should suffer by the facility with which he obtained the money that enabled him to pay so high, he might become a temporary or partial sufferer, but the country at large would sustain no injury; for, nationally speaking, it makes no difference whether wheat be five or ten shillings per bushel, because the cost here never regulates the price at foreign markets; therefore what is lost by the merchant is gained by the farmer, and for the contrary. But this reasoning, you will discover, only holds good upon the supposition that all our produce is shipped on account of our own merchants, and not by orders from abroad, or by transient foreigners. For where foreigners are to pay, it is evident that the higher the price the greater is the national gain. And as much of our produce is actually shipped by and on account of such foreigners, it is by no means for the general interest to lower our prices. I know it is urged in manufacturing countries, that the cheaper they can afford their manufactures, the more extensive is their sale at foreign markets. But this will only hold good to a certain degree, and amongst rival nations. The demand for our produce is likely to become rather the result of unfavourable seasons in Europe, than any exertions of ours. We may safely trust trade in the hands of the merchant to regulate itself, without calling in the aid of the Legislature to lower the prices of our staple commodities, by an ill judged attack upon an establishment, which has served, and may still continue to serve, the farmer more essentially, than a loan of half a million of hard dollars.

The grand argument for the destruction of the Bank is the most fallacious that can be urged. It is alleged that all the money of the state is there locked up, and the farmer cannot obtain it on loan as formerly. It is here necessary to inform those gentlemen, that the Bank has not done them the injury they suppose; for there are only 25 shares held by persons living in the country, and one half of the whole subscription belongs to foreigners, from whose capitals the state has derived such extensive advantages in its trade. Destroy the Bank, and these foreigners remit their money to some more stable institution, spreading, wherever they go, the history of our folly and disgrace. Let us suppose the bank destroyed. Do you imagine the Bank Proprietors of Pennsylvania will instantly place their money out at interest?---He that believes this, has more credulity than I would willingly hope, for the honor of Pennsylvania, possesses the mind of the most ignorant man in the state. They have not yet forgot continental money, and the tender laws, and they are now trembling under the power of an Assembly, levelled at their property, and in whose laws they have not that confidence which must long precede any future loans. 'Tis too dangerous an experiment. They will rather vest it in foreign funds, or keep it in their chests, than risk it hastily on mortgage. The paper money now agreed to, and which rumor says is to be made a legal tender, will effectually banish every spark of public confidence. Therefore remember, when the price of your produce falls by the dissolution of the bank, that the Assembly you have appointed to represent you, are to account to you for the loss; and when you find yourselves disappointed in the consequent loans you have been promised,---remember, that the Assembly you have chosen have revived the dying fears formerly excited by paper money, by a renewal of the cause.

AN OLD BANKER.

THE Members of the Philadelphia

Contributionship for ensuring Houses from Loss by Fire, are desired to meet at the Court-House, on the 11th Day of April next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chuse TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER for the ensuing Year.

By Order of the Directors,
CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

March 25, 1785.

ON THURSDAY,

The 14th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the House of the Honorable Consul General of France, will be SOLD by public Vendue,---all the

Household & Kitchen Furniture

Of the Hon. Chevalier De La Luzerne, Minister of France, CONSISTING of Beds, Bedding, Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Desks, Chests of Drawers, Looking-glasses, an elegant Clock, Andirons, two large Lustres, Curtains, a Marquee, two large Mahogany Presses, a Jack, &c. &c.

Also the great Dancing-room, built in June, 1782, and a large Dining-table and Benches, that will accommodate 120 Persons, a Coach-house and stable, about 100 Volumes of Books, a large Book of Prints relative to Architecture and Ornaments, and some Maps.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1785.

A Quantity of dipt Tallow Candles,

In small Boxes, just arrived, and to be SOLD by

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

In Front-street, near the Draw-bridge,---who have also for SALE,

Excellent Hyson and Bohea TEA,

And a very general ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE. ¶

Chester, March 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 7th day of April ensuing, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, One Moiety of 300 acres of Land, situate in the township of Sadsbury, bounded by lands of Thomas Trueman, James McClellan, and lands late of William Marth. The said tract of land is part cleared, has middling improvements thereon, with good convenience of meadow; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Gravenor Marth, and to be sold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, March 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of April ensuing, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 195 acres, situate in the township of East-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Filson, Ellis Puley and others; late the estate of Davison Filson, deceased, subject to a lease of 999 years; taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

TO be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT well known STAND for public business, situated at the corner of the Main-street and Back-street, in the village of Christiana Bridge; the dwelling-house, store-house, stables and garden, with an excellent pump of water at the door, all in good repair.

And to be sold, A twelve acre LOT of WOODLAND, within one mile or the above village; the lot is well timbered with all sorts of timber. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

March 29, 1785. ¶ ROBERT PORTER.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Living in Wood's-Town, Salem county, state of New-Jersey, THE choice of two valuable PLANTATIONS, lying in said county, one lying on the river Delaware, opposite Wilmington, containing 200 acres, on which are a good new house, orchard, and about 15 acres of good banked meadow, and there may be made about 35 acres of excellent swamp meadow, which is already part cleared, the situation is the best on the river for a ferry to Wilmington, a good landing on said place; the whole subject to a lease, which expires in one year. The other lies within three miles of Wood's-Town, is an excellent farm for wheat, or any other grain, containing about 220 acres, 120 of which are cleared, 50 acres cleared within three years, the rest woodland, full of timber, about five acres of meadow, and more may be made, there is a good spring of water in every field but one; with a large new barn, 46 feet by 30, well finished, a small new dwelling-house, good spring-house close to the door, with as good a spring of water as any in the state, and a good orchard; the place all in good fence, rents at about 75 l. per year, subject to a lease of three years to come. Any person inclining to purchase, that lives near the city of Philadelphia, may see the draughts, and be further informed, by applying to Mr. JOHN LOCKHART, living in Second-street, a little above Christ-Church, the corner of Comb's-Alley. The one half of the purchase money to be paid down, the rest as may best suit the purchaser; and by applying to the subscriber, may see the lands.

JECHONIAS WOOD.

Wood's-Town, March 30, 1785. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, situate upon Oldman's creek, about three miles from the river Delaware, in Salem county, West-New-Jersey; the property of the deceased Mr. George Somervell, consisting of 155 acres, 50 of which are good meadow. THIS plantation is excellently situated for attending the Philadelphia market, Mr. Somervell's house being only 24 miles distant from it, and to which it has the advantage of water carriage by the creek, shallops and other craft passing the door almost daily for that city. There is a very good dwelling-house, with barn, stable, &c. also a good orchard, and a never-failing spring of excellent water near the door.

Also, 50 acres of Woodland, near to Beaver creek, about a mile from the main plantation.

Also, nine acres of valuable Meadow, situated near the mouth of Oldman's creek, adjoining to Aquila Jones's plantation.

And also, seven and an half acres of land, near Oldman's creek bridge: This is a good situation for public business, and was purchased for building on.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase the above, or any part thereof, will be informed of particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN LOCKHART, merchant, in Second-street, nearly opposite Christ-Church, Philadelphia. March 30, 1785.

Pursuant to an order issued out of the Orphans Court for Chester county, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, the 11th day of April next,---the sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Tract or Parcel of LAND, situate in the township of Radnor, containing about 80 acres, wherein are erected, a log house, barn, stables, &c. four or five acres of good watered meadow near the house, about ten acres of woodland, well timbered, bounded by lands of John Morgan and James Hunter, and the division line between the county of Montgomery and Chester.

Also will be sold at said place, a LOT of 29 acres of excellent LAND, bounded by lands of Jonathan Thomas, John Jones, and others, situate in the township of Newtown, in the county of Chester aforesaid; which two tracts or pieces of land were late the property of William Thomas, of Lower Merion, deceased, and to be sold by the subscribers, Administrators of the said deceased's estate. JOHN LLEWELLIN,)
March 25, 1785. \$ NATHAN JONES,) Administ.

N A M U R, December 14.

Magazines of all sorts are establishing here; 200,000 pounds weight of musket shot, and 100,000 pounds weight of cannon powder, have been transported from Luxembourg through this city. We are stripped of our garrison. Oostend has undergone the same fate. Antwerp is guarded by three battalions of the regiment of Ligne, and 200 cannoniers. At Luxembourg there are only invalids. The French, on their side, have numerous garrisons at Lille, Valenciennes and Maubege.

Nuremberg, Dec. 16. The Emperor's field equipage has passed through this town. We expect here, about the beginning of the year, a large train of artillery. We learn from Strasbourg, that an order is come there to purchase horses. It is said that the French army, which will encamp in Alsace, will be composed of five regiments of horse, one of hussars, and eleven of foot.

Vienna, Dec. 18. The march of our troops, which was from some inevitable occurrences delayed, is now pushed forward with redoubled activity, and instead of being 56 days on their march, they are to be only 40. France has made such proposals to our court as cannot be accepted, and at last added, that they could not desert the Dutch, but must make their cause the cause of France. Our sovereign, on the other hand, still insists on the opening of the Scheldt, or a war.

Verfailles, Dec. 20. The Marshal de Segur transacted business with the King yesterday at three different times; and he was closetted almost the whole of this day, with the chiefs of the military corps, contractors, &c. so that there is no longer a doubt that the general officers were nominated yesterday. The Captains and other officers of the French guards have made pressing applications to their Colonel, to testify to his Majesty their desire to serve in the armies assembling. His Majesty answered, that he was too well convinced of the zeal of those officers of the guards, and the great services which that regiment would render, to forbear employing them.

Paris, Dec. 24. Our Colonels having unexpectedly received orders to get ready their field equipages, they are accordingly busy in collecting the necessary articles for that purpose.

Dec. 30. A new mediator, or rather mediatrix, is started up in the person of the Empress of all the Russias. Her Ambassador has lately had two or three conferences on this business; and to this we add, that she is wholly in the interest of the Emperor Joseph.

L O N D O N.

January 8. The treaty now on the tapis between the courts of France and Holland certainly occupies the attention of our Ministers, and most deservedly. It is very material for us to prevent our natural rival, France, from procuring such a footing in the East-Indies, as would enable her to become a most troublesome neighbour, and if we can prevent it from coming to a conclusion, it will be a most important thing at this time; particularly when we are struggling to establish the system of an East-India Government, and when the operations of French intrigue may be more easily felt than at a more settled period. It is said, that among other points, the Dutch are to suffer no other men of war than French to touch at the Cape; and that they are to give up to them the important posts of Negapatnam and Trincomalee.

Though the French are arming at every point, their Ministers must not be a little distressed what part to take between the Emperor and the Dutch. Near the conclusion of the American war, France entered into engagements offensive and defensive, with Holland: and there is also a treaty subsisting between them and the Emperor, to furnish the latter with 24,000 infantry, and 18,000 cavalry, in case of being involved in a war. It will require, therefore, all the address of that artful court to extricate themselves from their present dilemma, and acquit themselves with honor, to the satisfaction of their respective allies.

Though the French court has long had a character for depth in politics, it is now generally thought the Emperor will over-reach them. Indeed they are so apprehensive of it themselves, that very extraordinary exertions are made to arm, while the people are flattered with pacific negotiations.

France will have an army of 50,000 men in the Low Countries by the end of April next.

A new matter now very seriously engrosses the attention of the political world. The whole of the case we understand to be briefly as follows:-----By the fourth article of the late Definitive Treaty with Holland, the settlement of Negapatnam, on the coast of Coromandel, is ceded to Great-Britain, with a provision that the States General may at any time thereafter have it restored upon an equivalent. The Dutch have accordingly desired to negotiate the matter, and have been very earnest for its restoration, and the equivalent they offered was so adequate to its real value to Great-Britain, that matters were in a state for giving it up, when it appeared, that the French were going to purchase it of the Dutch, or rather, as it is strongly suspected, they are to give it to France, in lieu of advantages to be given to the Dutch in Europe. This being the case, the British Envoy at the Hague has been instructed in this business, and the cabinet have refused its restoration under any conditions whatever, unless the government of the States General guarantee that it shall not be sold or given to any power of Europe whatever. The French have not withdrawn from the Cape of Good Hope, and they have a footing at Ceylon, which has justly raised the jealousy of government.

Baron Lynden, the Dutch Ambassador, has delivered a memorial from the States General to the Secretaries of State, and the Cabinet were summoned to meet yesterday, to take the same into consideration.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) Feb. 12.

Extraet of a letter from Musquito Shore, dated Feb. 6, 1785.

"I have a peculiar satisfaction in announcing the safe arrival of the brig with arms, ammunition, &c. to these nations. The last determinations of these children of freedom and unconquered inhabitants of their native lands, excite every thing that's manly in the human breast, to do more than admire-----to aid, to support them. No man who wishes to eat, drink, sleep, or be like a man, is their enemy; no minister, capable of considering the importance our intercourse with this country carries to arts, manufactures and commerce, will give it up. Thus every argument of humanity and policy speaks loudly for them to a British ear; for them who call us brothers from approved congeniality of sentiment. The resolution finally taken at their last war council, where every one of their chiefs assisted, was as follows:-----To take every measure for their defence, and the destruction of their enemy; to give each other unbounded support herein; and if they found that heaven threw in no shield between the tyrant's arm and its victims, then to destroy their women and children, and mark the magnanimity, heroism, and principles of catholic councils, by a bloody but defeating extinction."

By the schooner Sally, in 12 days from the Musquito Shore, we hear that the inhabitants there continue to be apprehensive of a visit from the Spaniards, which the latter, it seems, had threatened would take place very speedily. It may however be retarded by the arrival of his Majesty's ships Iphigene and Ariel, with their convoy.

Late yesterday afternoon an express boat arrived from Cape Gracias a Dios, on the Spanish Main, with dispatches from Major Lowrey, to his Honor the Commander in Chief; which, it is said, contain the most pressing solicitations for immediate succour to be sent to the Major, as he had received positive advices, from unquestionable authority, that the Spaniards were in motion, in all parts of the country surrounding the Musquito Shore, to attack him in a small work he has hastily fortified; and that he expected the approach of their advanced guard in six days from the date of his letters.

We learn that the ship Juliana, Smith, was intended for St. Lucia, and not this Island; but on her arrival at the former place, an armed cutter came along-side, from the officer of which Captain Smith received positive orders to depart in less than 24 hours, which he thought prudent to comply with.

Several of the British inhabitants at St. Lucia, being desirous of quitting that place, had converted their effects into cash, and embarked on board a vessel intending for Britain; but a few hours after her sailing, an armed cutter was sent in pursuit, and the vessel compelled to return back, when these unfortunate people were plundered of every farthing. A spirited remonstrance had been sent by the English inhabitants, resident at that place, to the French Governor, but no answer had been returned.

S H E L B U R N E, (Nova-Scotia) Feb. 2.

Extraet of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in London. "You will have learnt before this, that the West-India merchants have failed in their applications for opening the commerce between the North-American States and the British West-Indies: But they mean again to renew their application. It is highly necessary we should be prepared to meet them at all points. I therefore beg of you to procure me the best possible authenticated accounts of the growth of timber, the number of saw-mills, the quantity of fish taken this year, and the preparation making for next; the quantity of tonnage for shipping, the quantity of cattle, &c. &c. in the provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick: Have these accounts attested by the people best known, and send them under the province seal. State the prices of different commodities at the ports where they may be shipped from for the West-Indies, and annex the best opinions respecting the probable quantities, which may be exported during the two ensuing years.

"I trust you know my feelings for my loyal friends, who in defence of the British empire have sacrificed their all. God grant me life to see them the envy of their persecuting brethren. I have no doubt but it will e'er long be the case. Your own industry, and your constant attention to the interests of your commerce, will certainly make you so."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 30.

I N C O U N C I L, Philadelphia, March 23.

A letter from Charles Thomson, Esq; was read, and an order taken that the resolution of Congress of the seventeenth instant, which it incloses, be published for three weeks successively in the respective newspapers of this city.

Extraet from the Minutes,

J O H N A R M S T R O N G, jun. Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition; and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them;

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorized to settle accounts against the United States; and any person or persons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the Board of Treasury; provided, that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

C H A R L E S T H O M S O N, Secretary.

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, suddenly departed this life, in the 50th year of his age, the honourable THOMAS POTTS, Esq; one of the members of Assembly for the county of Chester. News-paper panegyric is seldom of much avail. With strangers it has but little effect, and others will form their judgment by different rules. Friendship, arising from esteem, must, however, as a small tribute to his memory, oblige, and candour will certainly confess, that if domestic tenderness and affability, integrity thro' the various walks of life, charity to the poor (for enemies we believe he had none for its exercise towards) and benevolence to all, constitute the man of worth, and raise him high in our estimation, such was Mr. Potts in an eminent degree.

Extraet of a letter from Richmond, in Virginia, dated March 12. "By a gentleman from Kentucky, we are informed a treaty was settled with the Indians, at Fort McIntosh, in December last, which leaves that country in peace and tranquility; they have promised to leave that settlement next October; the country purchased of the Indians is bounded in the following manner, viz. Beginning at the mouth of the Guineague, thence to the head of the said river, to the head of the Sanduskie creek, and to the mouth, from thence with a straight line to the carrying place on the great Maine, thence down the Onie to Lake Erie, thence to the Mississippi. North of those bounds to be possessed by the Indians; as the fourth is purchased from the middle nation."

Extraet of a letter from Kingston, January 29.

"The arrival of the Spanish armament at Leguire, consisting of 10 sail of the line, and a large body of regular troops, is confirmed beyond a doubt, by several private letters of indisputable authority from Cuba. This fleet sailed from Cadiz in October last, under the pretence of scouring the Algerine coast of the numerous corsairs which infest the trade of the Mediterranean; and the secret of its real destination so well kept by the Spanish cabinet and the commanders, that it had not transpired in England, when the last advices came from thence, which are dated the 12th of December last. Expeditions of this hostile appearance, and of such potency, in time of profound peace, bode no good to the British possessions in these seas; more especially, if the late suspicious conduct of the governor of Cuba is taken into the account.

"The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on MONDAY, the 4th of April next, at the Masons Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, at Six o'clock in the Evening."

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court, held at Newtown for the county of Bucks, there will be exposed to public sale, the 16th day of April next, at two o'clock, on the premises,

A LOT of LAND, situate in Warwick township, supposed to be nearly 40 acres, 25 of which is cleared tillable land, the remainder under timber, with a never-failing spring of excellent water; the lot is bounded by lands of William Ramsey, Adam Kerr, and others; late the property of John Poalk, deceased, and to be sold by J O S E P H H A R T, and J A M E S P O A L K, Administrators.

N. B. The conditions will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

T O B E L E T T,

A N elegant COUNTRY SEAT, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Falls of the river Schuylkill, formerly occupied by the Honorable John Penn, Esquire.

Likewise the Farm, Farm-house, Barn, Out-houses, including a quantity of excellent Meadow, well watered. For Terms, apply to J O H N V A N D E R E N, jun. Schuylkill Falls, March 30, 1785. ¶ 2 w.

T H E O W N E R S O F O C C U P I E R S O F M E A D O W S within the Wicacoe District, are desired to meet at SAMUEL NICHOLAS'S Tavern, in Market-street, on MONDAY, the 4th of April, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to elect Managers and a Treasurer, according to Law.

J A M E S H U N T E R, Treasurer. Philadelphia, March 14, 1785.

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On the Premises, at twelve o'clock, the 11th day of April next, being the second day of the week,

A PLANTATION, situate in the Falls township, Bucks county, part of the estate of Samuel Rhoads, late of this city, deceased; containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 of which are cleared, 20 meadow, and the remainder woodland. There are on it a frame house, kitchen, weaver's shop, barn, stables, &c. and about four acres of bearing orchard; lately in the tenure of Mary Brown, deceased, now of Samuel D. nford.

Also, a PLANTATION, near the above, and part of the same estate, containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 of which is woodland, 18 meadow, and more may be made, the remainder is cleared plough land. There are on it a log dwelling-house, frame barn, stables, &c. and a number of thriving apple-trees. Both plantations are within five or six miles of Bristol, about the same distance from Trenton, near the Falls Meeting-house, and convenient to a school, mills, stores, &c. They will be divided into parcels, from about 30 to 50 acres each. The terms of payment are, 20l. down, one third of the remainder in one year, one third in two years, and the other one third in three years, with interest. SARAH RHODS, Executrix, THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

Philadelphia, March 28. 1785.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

S E V E R A L valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New-Market-streets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegge's Run.

Likewise a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, bounded on Front-street continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-streets. The flourishing situation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the situation very eligible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-street, or to 3d Month 29. 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

T O B E S O L D,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying between the branches of Elk, in Cecil county, Maryland, and within five miles of the Head of Elk, a place of great trade. The plantation contains about 200 acres of land, a stone house, kitchen and spring-house, with a good barn and stables, and about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be easily made, with a quantity of good woodland. The title is indisputable. Whoever inclines to purchase, may have the place shewn to them by SAMUEL WHAN, store-keeper, who lives near the premises. If it be not sold before the 20th of April next, it will then and there be exposed to public sale, with other articles fit for house-keeping; where due attendance will be given, by

March 26, 1785.

J A M E S F I N L E Y.

There will be exposed to SALE, by way of public Vendue, on the Second Day of the Sixth Month of the present year, if not sold before at private sale,

A CERTAIN TRACT or LOT of LAND, containing about 75 acres, situate in Bensalem township, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Edward Duffield and Andrew Singley, bounding on Delaware river and Bristol road, near the 13 mile stone. There is on said premises, about 17 acres of excellent meadow, the most of which is well set with timothy grass, and produces a great burthen; there is cleared, fit for the plow, about 24 acres of fresh land, the most of the remainder well timbered, and is near to a good landing; it affords a pleasant prospect to the river Delaware. Any person inclining to purchase said premises, by applying to the subscriber, may know the terms. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

3d Month 24, 1785.

D A N I E L W A L T O N.

T O A L L whom it may Concern,

N O T I C E is hereby given, That NIGEL GRAY, of Allen township, in Northampton county, yeoman, having given bond to MICHAEL KEYSER, late of the same place, yeoman, that a good and valid deed should be made to the said Michael for a tract of land hereunder described; which land being mortgaged in the Loan-Office of Pennsylvania, and the deed whereby the same was holden being lost, he hath applied to the General Assembly, now sitting in Philadelphia, praying leave to offer a bill to be enacted into a law, to remedy the defect in the title of the said land, in order that the petitioner may be relieved concerning the premises.

The tract above referred to is situate in Allen township, Northampton county, beginning at a post by the west branch of Delaware river; thence east 177 perches to a post; thence by land of Robert Clendenan and John Ridle, north 7 degrees, west 239 perches to a post; thence by land of John Boyd and John Walkery, west 76 perches to a cedar-tree on the bank of the said branch; thence down the said river the several courses to the place of beginning; containing 233 acres, more or less; late the property of Nathaniel Taylor.

March 26, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

R A N A W A Y from the subscriber, on Friday, the 25th inst. a Servant Man, named JOHN DICK, born in Glasgow, came from London last fall, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light complexion, a little pock-marked, short sandy hair, between 21 and 22 years of age. Had on and took with him, a new lead colour coating coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, with plated buttons, a round felt hat, almost new, good shoes and stockings, likewise a quantity of other cloaths which are not known. It is supposed he is gone off in company with Thomas Melcolm, who worked as a journeyman at said place, as they are both missing. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, if in company with Melcolm, and brings them both to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for John Dick, paid by J A M E S C U M M I N G.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1785.

§

S T O L E N out of the stable of the subscriber, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, on the night of the 24th instant, a large brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round, with a long (witch tail), middling low carriage, and a little heavy eared, natural to trot or pace, about 9 or 10 years old, no brand known. Any person taking up said horse and thief, that the thief may be secured in any goal, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

March 28, 1785.

T H O M A S C A R V E R.

To be LETT by the Subscriber,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next, A SMALL PLANTATION, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, suitable for any public business or for a gentleman's family for the summer season, it being in a pleasant situation, commanding a beautiful prospect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premises a two story stone house, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well palled in, a frame stable and hay loft, and sundry other conveniences. For further information enquire of Joseph Ogden, at the ferry aforesaid, or the subscriber, living in Blockley township, about two miles from the premises.

W I L L I A M B I S P H A M.

office, and after demand thereof made by the said Commissioners, or by any person by them authorized to demand and receive the same, every person so offending shall be fined the sum of ten pounds, which fines shall severally be prosecuted for and recovered before any Justice of the Peace, in the county where they may respectively have been incurred, on application of the said Commissioners, or any one of them, the Treasurer of the county, or of any other person who shall produce to the said Justice proper cause of complaint against any such delinquent or offender, and the same shall be paid into the Treasury of the proper county for the use of such county.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collectors of the several districts as aforesaid, shall, within ninety days after having respectively received the corrected duplicate as aforesaid, subsequent to the appeal, pay into the hands of the proper Treasurer of the county in which he shall be a Collector, the whole amount of the taxes charged and assessed in such duplicate, without farther delay or excuse, except such part thereof as he shall have returned an account of as aforesaid to some Justice of the Peace, and excepting also such part thereof as may be assessed on lands and tenements whereon no owner, tenant, occupier or effects subject to distress and sale can be found, on pain of being answerable for and charged with the whole sum so remaining unpaid, to be recovered by action of debt against such Collector, at the suit of the said Treasurer of the county; and all the estate, real and personal, of such delinquent Collector, is and shall be taken and deemed to be bound as a security for the payment for such sum at and from the expiration of the said ninety days, as fully to all intents and purposes as if Judgment had then been entered against him for the said debt in a Court of Record. And the said Collector shall moreover forfeit and pay for every week he shall neglect to pay the whole amount of the said taxes (excepting as before excepted) the sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered on conviction before any Justice of the Peace on complaint of the county Treasurer, and paid into the Treasury of the proper county, and accounted for and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the County Treasurers within this State respectively, and they are hereby severally enjoined and required to call upon the several district Collectors within their respective counties for the punctual performance of the duties required of them by this act, and to prosecute such as may prove delinquent for the fines and penalties imposed for such delinquencies. And the said County Treasurers are hereby respectively enjoined and required to pay or cause to be paid into the State Treasury, all such sum and sums of money as they shall respectively receive by virtue of this act, as speedily as possible after such receipt of the same; and to deliver or transmit to the State Treasurer, once in every month, from and after the first receipt of money by virtue of this act, an exact account of their respective receipts and payments of the taxes of the current year, and of the arrearages due at every such period. And if any of the said County Treasurers shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required and enjoined by this act, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed a breach of the duties of his office, and he shall be prosecuted thereon accordingly.

And whereas divers tracts of land and real estate made taxable by this act, may remain unoccupied, and without proper effects to be found thereon, from which the payment of the taxes may be procured: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the owner or owners of any such land or real estate, or some person in his, her or their behalf, shall not appear and pay or tender to the Collector of the district in which the same shall be found, the full amount of the taxes rated and assessed on such land and real estate, within thirty days after the time allowed for an appeal on such assessment, such district Collector shall make return thereof to the Commissioners of the county within which such lands and real estate are situate, and the said Commissioners shall advertise such lands, and real estate, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay such taxes, and the necessary charges, for sale at a certain time and place in such advertisement to be mentioned not less than three months after the publication thereof, and such advertisement shall be exposed to and continued in public view in three or more of the most public places in the said district, and also at the Court-House of the said county, and printed in one of the English and one of the German Newspapers, for two months before the day of sale; and if the whole amount of such taxes, and the additional charges thereon shall not then be paid as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall then proceed to sell by public auction to the highest bidder, the said lands and estates, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the said taxes and the charges of procuring the same, and return the overplus arising from such sales, if any there be, to the owner or owners of such land and estate, or to his, her or their legal Representative, and such Commissioners shall convey the land and estate so sold, to the purchaser in fee simple, or such other estate as the late owner or owners thereof had and held immediately before such sale, by deed duly executed under the hands and seals of the said Commissioners, or any two of them, which deed shall be absolute and available in law against all prior claims whatsoever.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any of the county Commissioners aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this act, he or they so offending, shall severally forfeit and pay to the use of the proper county, such fine as the Supreme Executive Council shall award, not exceeding one hundred pounds for any one offence, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of Record, where the same may be cognizable.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the taxes and sums of money to be levied and collected by virtue of this act, shall be paid and discharged in gold or silver money, at the rate of three pounds for one half Johannes of Portugal money, weighing nine penny-weight of gold, and seven shillings and six-pence for one Spanish milled dollar, weighing seventeen penny-weight and six grains of silver, and so in proportion for other gold and silver money, (or in the Bills of Credit hereinafter directed, to be made, issued and adopted) and in no other money whatsoever.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the pay and allowance to the several officers to be employed in the assessing, levying and collecting the taxes to be laid and collected, by virtue of this act shall be as follows, that is to say, to the Commissioners for the city and several counties, each ten shillings per day, and to the Assessors and Assistant freeholders, each seven shillings and six-pence per day, for each and every day the said Commissioners and Assessors and Assistants, shall respectively be, bona fide, employed in the duties required of

them by this act. To the Collector at the rate of six-pence in the pound on all such sums as they shall respectively collect and pay to the county Treasurer, and no more. And to the county treasurers at and after the rate of Fifteen Shillings for every hundred pounds, which they shall respectively receive and pay into the State Treasury, and no more, which said several sums and allowances shall be drawn from the respective county Treasurers, out of the monies arising from the county rates and levies, and the accounts thereof, shall be finally submitted to the examination of the Justices and Grand Jury in like manner with other accounts against the county.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of each respective county, shall and they are hereby enjoined and required as early as possible to prepare and make a true and fair transcript of all the returns of property made taxable by this act, and the valuation of the same, together with the pound-rate laid thereon, and the sums quoted on each respective township, ward or district, and to lay the same before the House of Assembly at their next meeting, after such returns shall have been made: And in order to facilitate the said business, as well as the other duties required of the said Commissioners, they are hereby empowered to employ such suitable clerk or clerks as they may find necessary for their aid in the same, which clerk or clerks shall be paid for his or their services out of the county rates and levies as aforesaid.

(To be continued.)

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th of March instant, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premises,

A CERTAIN Messuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Concord township, Chester county, now in the tenure of James and John Reed, containing about 175 acres, a great part of which is excellent woodland, chiefly white oak, fit for mill use, ship building, &c. likewise two dwelling-houses, and a good barn, bounded by lands of Thomas McCall, Nathaniel Newlin, John Walters, and others. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Attendance will be given, and a legal title made, by
JOHN SHAW.
Chester Mills, March 7, 1785.

THE Trustees of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church inform the public, that it is intended to open the institution on Monday, the 4th of April next; when boys of whatever religious denomination will be received into any of the following schools, of which the Academy will consist.

A school for the Latin and Greek Languages, in connection with the Elements of History, Rhetoric and Poetry.

A school for Mathematics, including Arithmetic, in which will also be taught the practical Application of the said Branches.

A school for Reading and Speaking the English Language grammatically, and with propriety; and,

A school for the French Language.

The higher classes in the Latin school are to repair at suitable hours in every day to the Mathematical School, in order that they may finish their education in the learned Languages and in the Mathematics at the same time.

The pupils in the two last mentioned schools, are to read and speak once in every week, under the direction of the master of the English school.

As the hours in the French school will be only from ten to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to four in the afternoon, the pupils therein will be instructed at the other hours, either in Mathematics or English, as the parents or guardians may desire.

Writing will be taught in all the schools.

Tutors are engaged in the abovementioned Branches; and additional assistance will be procured if necessary.

The price of tuition will be 20s. entrance, and 30s. per quarter; except in the Latin and French schools, where will be required the same entrance, and 40s. per quarter.

Those who intend to send pupils, are desired to give in their names to Mr. John George, who will attend for the purpose every day in Easter week, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, at the house now occupied by Mr. Brown, in Fourth-street, near Market-street, where it is intended to open the Academy.
March 15, 1785.

Third Month 23, 1785.

THESE are once more to request all those that are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM ASHBIDGE, of Oxford township, miller, deceased, to pay in their respective balances by the first and second days of the 4th Month, called April, next, at which days one of the Administrators of said estate, will attend at the Widow Ashbridge's, in order for settlement, that the books may be closed. The delinquents may expect immediate prosecution, according to law.

ELIZABETH ASHBIDGE, Executrix.
MOSES SHEPPARD, and) Executors.
ROBERT FLETCHER,)

Pursuant to an order issued by the Orphans Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to SALE, at public vendue, on the premises, the 4th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in the township of Lower Merion, in the county of Montgomery, containing 275 acres, whereon are erected a commodious stone house, and kitchen adjoining, nearly in the center of the premises, on a beautiful eminence that commands a prospect over the greater part of the said plantation; 75 acres will be sold separate, or in lots of 20 acres each, as may best suit the purchasers. There are about 15 acres of watered meadow on the premises, and as much more may be made, as there is a stream of water which runs through the said land; also an orchard of about 50 trees, a good stone spring-house within a few rods of the above described house, and about 40 acres of woodland. The whole of said land is of an excellent quality. The situation healthy, and commodious for a gentleman's country seat, or a farm.

Also 20 acres, adjoining land of Mordecai Taylor, innholder, on Lancaster road, with a spring on the same, within a few rods of the road, and about two acres of woodland. The whole of the above is within 12 miles of Philadelphia. Late the estate of William Thomas, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place above described, by
JOHN LLEWELIN,) Administ.
NATHAN JONES,)

T O B E S O L D,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next. A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregson, situated on Fourth-street, near the corner of Race-street. The premises are in good repair, and well adapted to their respective uses. If not sold at the time abovementioned, they will be again left. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.
Philad. March 20, 1785.

T O B E S O L D,

THAT noted TAVERN and PLANTATION thereunto belonging, known by the name of the Spread Eagle, 16 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road, containing 96 acres, about 13 acres of good meadow, 20 timber land, and the rest clear; the house is 43 by 33 feet, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a large stone shed built last fall, 86 feet long, one ditto 24 feet long, and one of wood large enough for four teams to feed in; the three sheds sufficient to contain 70 horses, the new one has a well of water in the centre under the roof; a Tan-yard in good repair, with bark and mill-house built of stone, the roof is covered with cedar shingles, a stone stable and barn, three bearing orchards, containing near 400 trees of the best kinds of fruit, sufficient to make near 30 hogheads of cyder the bearing year. Possession and an indisputable title can be given the 10th of April next. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.
ALEXANDER CLAY.

Was left at the house of the said Clay, last fall was three years, a stocking weaver's loom. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be sold in three weeks from this date. March 14, 1785.

A MILLER WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT for an honest, sober, industrious man, who understands manufacturing wheat in the best manner, and is capable in every respect of the management of a mill, consisting of two pair of stones, one of which are French burrs, situate near Potowmack River, in Virginia, a fine healthy country---also, to superintend the business of a cooper's shop, wherein three hands are employed, near the mill.

If his knowledge extends to the mill-wright business, so as to keep the running gears in repair, it would add to the convenience; and his having a small family would be preferable to none. He will be furnished with a comfortable dwelling-house contiguous to the mill, a good garden properly pailed in, and perhaps some other conveniences, as may be stipulated and agreed on. He must produce unquestionable recommendations of his honesty, sobriety, and industry, to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, Mount Vernon, in Virginia, or to the subscribers in Philadelphia, who will contract with such person on generous terms.

ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

March 10, 1785.

+ 4 w.

T O B E L E T T,

And entered on the first day of April ensuing, A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, a large and convenient stone barn, with 90 acres of good upland ground, or less, as may be most agreeable, and a proportion of meadow; within six miles of Philadelphia, a very suitable place to tend the markets. For terms, apply to JOHN VANDEREN, Miller, on the premises.
Roxborough, March 19, 1785.

A L L persons indebted to the estate

of Thomas Hughes, of Churchill, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, late deceased, are desired to make speedy payments, to enable the subscriber to pay the debts of said deceased; and all those having demands against him are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to JAMES BROWN, at Churchill, who is empowered to transact that business at that place, or to
THOMAS MAY, Administrator.
Wilmington, Delaware State, March 15, 1785.

New-Jersey, Burlington county, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the first of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq; in the township of Mansfield, viz. Horses, cows, waggons, feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kitchen furniture.-----And on Saturday, the second of April next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying and being in the township aforesaid, containing about 250 acres.-----Also about 25 acres of very valuable Meadow Ground, lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield; all late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq; seized and taken in execution by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

For sale, a good MILL-STONE. Enquire of Jacob Phillips, near Trenton.
March 15, 1785. +

Maryland, Intendant's Office, Feb. 11, 1785.

T O B E S O L D,

On Monday, the 4th of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at Vienna, in Dorchester county, for current money, or specie certificates liquidated and paid by the Treasurer, or by either of the Commissioners appointed to settle the depreciation and pay of the Maryland line to the first of August 1780,

A L L that valuable TRACT of LAND, in Dorchester county, commonly called The Indian Lands, lying upon Nanticoke river, containing upwards of 6000 acres, laid off in convenient lots for the purchasers. Bonds to be given with security, payable the first day of January, 1789, with legal interest thereon, to be paid annually. And on Thursday following will be sold at Salisbury, on the same terms, the real and personal estates of Isaac Atkinson, Spiers French and Com. Hugh Dean, Charles Hall, Caleb Jones, and of several other persons, whose estates have been confiscated or forfeited for treason.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Intendant of the Revenue.

Cumberland county, New-Jersey, March 3, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, That John Mills, George Reek and Jacob Garrison, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the benefit of the insolvent act; they therefore desire all their creditors to appear at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their estates should not be made to their creditors, and they released from confinement.

JOHN MILLS,
GEORGE REEK,
JACOB GARRISON.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bart township, Lancaster county, on the 6th instant, an Apprentice Lad, about 19 years of age, named GEORGE REX, about 5 feet 9 inches high, slender built, dark brown curled hair, swarthy complexion, a little knock-kneed. Had on when he went away, a dark cloth coloured coat, his jacket somewhat lighter, both new, with wooden buttons on each, leather breeches, brown stockings, old shoes, with white buckles, and a large wool hat, bound round. It may be that he may pass for a Miller. Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
March 14, 1785. || WILLIAM DOWNING.